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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/928,398	08/14/2001	Silvia L. Bazan	MUR22 001	6303
7590	01/06/2005		EXAMINER	
DUANE MORRIS LLP 1667 K STREET, N.W. SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20006			COFFY, EMMANUEL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2157	

DATE MAILED: 01/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/928,398	BAZAN ET AL.
	Examiner Emmanuel Coffy	Art Unit 2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 August 2001.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 1 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 14 August 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the application filed on August 14th, 2001. Claims 1-17 are pending. Claims 1-17 are directed to a method and System for "Providing Medical Information via the Internet without the need for Broadband Connectivity."

Priority

2. Applicant has not complied with one or more conditions for receiving the benefit of an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C. 109(e) or 120 as follows:

The later-filed application must be an application for a patent for an invention which is also disclosed in the prior application (the parent or original nonprovisional application or provisional application); the disclosure of the invention in the parent application and in the later-filed application must be sufficient to comply with the requirements of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112. See *Transco Products, Inc. v. Performance Contracting, Inc.*, 38 F.3d 551, 32 USPQ2d 1077 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Specification

3. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

It is suggested that the new title be: "Preparing and Presenting a Web based Multi-media presentation without the need for Broadband Connectivity."

4. As provided by 37 CFR 1.77(b), the "BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION" section is missing. Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

5. The informal drawings are not of sufficient quality to permit examination. Accordingly, replacement drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to this Office action. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action.

Applicant is given a TWO MONTH time period to submit new drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.81. Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). Failure to timely submit replacement drawing sheets will result in ABANDONMENT of the application.

Claim Objections

6. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following minor informalities. Step (k) is twice repeated. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112:
The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention. The claimed limitations in the following steps are vague and unclear:

- (c) "selected" in ...a selected digital format;
- (f) "reducing the quality of said audio portion;"
- (g) "about" in ...does not exceed about two minutes in length;"
- (k) "about" in ...at between about 40% to 60%;"
"no more than about" in ...compressed no more than about 60%;"

However, to expedite a complete examination of the instant application claim 1 is understood as:

- (c) converting each said component media file to a selected digital format such as JPEG, GIF, MP3, WAV ;
- (f) reducing the quality of said audio portion to mono;
- (g) ...does not exceed two minutes in length;
- (k) ...at between 40% to 60%;
...compressed no more than 60%;

8. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claimed limitation "by about" is vague and unclear. It is not clear what the boundary of the claim is. Hence, the scope of the claim is unascertainable.

However, to expedite a complete examination of the instant application claim 3 is understood as ...compressed by 50%.

9. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claimed limitation "to about" is vague and unclear. It is not clear what the boundary of the claim is. Hence, the scope of the claim is unascertainable.

However, to expedite a complete examination of the instant application claim 4 is understood as ...compressed to 80%.

10. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claimed limitation "about" is vague and unclear. It is not clear what the boundary of the claim is. Hence, the scope of the claim is unascertainable.

However, to expedite a complete examination of the instant application claim 7 is understood as ...contains 1000 frames.

11. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claimed limitation "about" is vague and unclear. It is not clear what the boundary of the claim is. Hence, the scope of the claim is unascertainable.

However, to expedite a complete examination of the instant application claim 8 is understood as ...contains 500 frames.

12. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claimed limitation "to about" is vague and unclear. It is not clear what the boundary of the claim is. Hence, the scope of the claim is unascertainable.

However, to expedite a complete examination of the instant application claim 11 is understood as ...compressed to 50%.

13. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claimed limitation "to about" is vague and unclear. It is not clear what the boundary of the claim is. Hence, the scope of the claim is unascertainable.

However, to expedite a complete examination of the instant application claim 12 is understood as ...compressed to 80%.

14. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claimed limitation "about" is vague and unclear. It is not clear what the boundary of the claim is. Hence, the scope of the claim is unascertainable.

However, to expedite a complete examination of the instant application claim 15 is understood as ...contains 1000 frames.

15. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claimed limitation "about" is vague and unclear. It is not clear what the boundary of the claim is. Hence, the scope of the claim is unascertainable.

However, to expedite a complete examination of the instant application claim 16 is understood as ...contains 500 frames.

16. Any claims, which depend on above rejected claims, are also rejected by virtue of their dependency on said rejected claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

17. Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Duncombe (US 6430582) in view of Chang et al. (US 6,715,126), in further view of Lisista et al. (US 6,594,773 and in further view of Cohn et al. (US 6,317,791.)

Duncombe teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a method of formatting at least one media file which allows a user to build a custom media presentation according to parameters specified by the user. (See abstract).

Claim 1:

As to claim 1, Duncombe teaches a method for preparing and presenting a web based multimedia presentation comprising:

- (a) preparing a script of a multimedia presentation wherein said script identifies one or more component media files; (*See Fig. 2, Fig. 6, col.3, lines 50-59.*)
- (b) naming and categorizing each said component media file based on its content; (*See col. 5, lines 41-43.*)
- (e) converting said audio portion to a WAVE format; (*See col. 4, line 24.*)
- (g) organizing each said media file into one or more presentation segments wherein each said presentation segment does not exceed about two minutes in length; (*See col. 4, lines 53-62; col. 7, lines 44-46.*)
- (h) placing a tell target command within each said presentation segment wherein said tell target command signals a browser to initiate a next presentation segment;
- (k) exporting files to said template and applying one or more compression techniques to reduce the size of each said presentation segment wherein: each said presentation segment containing a video file is converted to a JPEG or GIF format and compressed at between about 40% to 60%, and each said presentation segment containing an audio file is converted to an MP3 format and compressed by no more than about 60%; (*See col. 4, lines 19-25.*)

Ducombe teaches formatting at least one media file (See abstract and col. 4, lines 19-25); it fails to disclose any teaching about recording or converting multi-media files. However, Chang expressly teaches different compression mechanisms and it

discloses a content creation tool for data preparation in appropriate formats along with the description of file formats of data on the web. (See col. 3, lines 42-52; and col. 1-col. 2, line 21).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe with the efficient streaming of synchronized web content disclosed by Chang.

This system is desirable in that it enables the presentation of time synchronous content without the requirements of a streaming server.

Neither Duncombe nor Chang addresses the reduction in quality of the audio or establishing multimedia template using multimedia programming tools and exporting files to said template as recited in claim 1. However, Lisitsa discloses quality degradation control at col. 16, lines 48-49. Lisitsa further discloses a multimedia manager (template) and exporting files to said template at col. 7, lines 9-47; and col. 8, lines 45-52.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe and the efficient streaming of synchronized web content disclosed by Chang with the control of streaming data disclosed by Lisitsa.

This system is advantageous in that it reduces the systems resources usage.

Neither Duncombe , Chang or Lisitsa addresses inserting into each said presentation segment a load movie command or providing secure electronic means.

However, Cohn discloses preloading selected video and a secure internet services access at col. 10, lines 37-52; and col. 2, lines 33-35.

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe, the efficient streaming of synchronized web content disclosed by Chang and the control of streaming data by Lisitsa with the distribution method disclosed by Cohn.

This system is desirable because inherent delays in using a browsing device which aggravate the user and decrease the enjoyability of using a browsing device are mitigated.

Claim 2:

As to claim 2, Duncombe teaches a method for accessing and viewing linked electronic files using a dial-up modem comprising:

- (a) preparing a script of a multimedia presentation wherein said script: identifies one or more media components of said multimedia presentation, wherein each said media component comprises a specified audio, video, text, or graphic file type; and identified how each said media component coincides with a particular segment of an audio presentation; (See Fig. 2, Fig. 6, col.3, lines 50-59.)
- (b) recording said audio presentation; (See col. 5, lines 41-43.)
- (e) converting said audio portion to a WAVE format; (See col. 4, line 24.)

(g) converting each said media component into one or more presentation segments wherein each said presentation segment contains a predetermined number of frames;
(See col. 4, lines 53-62; col. 7, lines 44-46.)

(h) placing a tell target command within each said presentation segment wherein said tell target command signals a browser to initiate a next presentation segment;

Ducombe teaches formatting at least one media file (See abstract and col. 4, lines 19-25); it fails to disclose any teaching about recording or converting multi-media files. However, Chang expressly teaches different compression mechanisms and it discloses a content creation tool for data preparation in appropriate formats along with the description of file formats of data on the web. (See col. 3, lines 42-52; and col. 1-col. 2, line 21).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe with the efficient streaming of synchronized web content disclosed by Chang.

This system is desirable in that it enables the presentation of time synchronous content without the requirements of a streaming server.

Neither Duncombe nor Chang addresses the reduction in quality of the audio or establishing multimedia template using multimedia programming tools and exporting files to said template as recited in claim 2. However, Lisitsa discloses quality degradation control at col. 16, lines 48-49. Lisitsa further discloses a multimedia

manager (template) and exporting files to said template at col. 7, lines 9-47; and col. 8, lines 45-52.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe and the efficient streaming of synchronized web content disclosed by Chang with the control of streaming data disclosed by Lisitsa.

This system is advantageous in that it reduces the systems resources usage.

Neither Duncombe , Chang or Lisitsa addresses inserting into each said presentation segment a load movie command or providing secure electronic means. However, Cohn discloses preloading selected video and a secure internet services access at col. 10, lines 37-52; and col. 2, lines 33-35.

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe, the efficient streaming of synchronized web content disclosed by Chang and the control of streaming data by Lisitsa with the distribution method disclosed by Cohn.

This system is desirable because inherent delays in using a browsing device which aggravate the user and decrease the enjoyability of using a browsing device are mitigated.

Claims 3 and 11:

The method of claims 2 and 10 wherein each said media component containing a video image is converted to a JPEG format and compressed by about 50%.

Ducombe teaches formatting at least one media file (See abstract and col. 4, lines 19-25). Lisitsa teaches Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) audio data format (See col. 19, lines 36-63.) whereas Cohn discloses distributing data over a communications network. Neither Duncombe, Cohn or Lisitsa addresses conversion of video image. However, Chang clearly and extensively discloses conversion video image. (See col. 1, line 63 – col. 2, line 21).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe, distributing data over a communications network by Cohn and the control of streaming data by Lisitsa with the conversion mechanism disclosed by Chang.

This system is desirable because inherent delays in using a browsing device which aggravate the user and decrease the enjoyability of using a browsing device are mitigated.

Claims 4 and 12:

The method of claims 3 and 11 wherein said media files containing audio are converted to a MP3 format and compressed to about 80%.

Ducombe teaches formatting at least one media file (See abstract and col. 4, lines 19-25). Lisitsa teaches Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) audio data format (See col.

19, lines 36-63.) whereas Cohn discloses distributing data over a communications network. Neither Duncombe , Cohn or Lisitsa addresses conversion of audio data. However, chang clearly and extensively discloses conversion of audio data. (See col. 1, line 63 – col. 2, line 21).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe, distributing data over a communications network by Cohn and the control of streaming data by Lisitsa with the conversion mechanism disclosed by Chang.

This system is desirable because inherent delays in using a browsing device which aggravate the user and decrease the enjoyability of using a browsing device are mitigated.

Claims 5 and 13:

The method of claims 4 and 12 wherein said audio files are converted from stereo to 24 kbps mono.

Ducombe teaches formatting at least one media file (See abstract and col. 4, lines 19-25). Lisitsa teaches Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) audio data format (See col. 19, lines 36-63.) whereas Cohn discloses distributing data over a communications network. Neither Duncombe , Cohn or Lisitsa addresses conversion from stereo to mono. However, chang clearly and extensively discloses conversion and compression of different data formats. (See col. 1, line 63 – col. 2, line 21).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe, distributing data over a communications network by Cohn and the control of streaming data by Lisitsa with the conversion mechanism disclosed by Chang.

This system is desirable because inherent delays in using a browsing device which aggravate the user and decrease the enjoyability of using a browsing device are mitigated.

Claims 6 and 14

The method of claims 5 and 13 wherein selected graphic material is converted to electronic form using a line art illustration program means. (See Fig. 8)

Claims 7-8, 15 and 16

The method of claim 7 wherein said initial presentation segment contains about 500 frames.

Ducombe teaches formatting at least one media file (See abstract and col. 4, lines 19-25). Cohn discloses distributing data over a communications network whereas Chang discloses a method for efficiently delivering a presentation of web content. Neither Duncombe, Chang or Cohn addresses the limitation of the size of a frame. However, Lisitsa clearly and extensively discloses how to size a frame. (See col. 16, lines 27-29, col. 17, lines 2-5, lines 38-39; col. 19, lines 56-57, lines 65-66.) Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in

the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe, the efficient streaming of synchronized web content disclosed by Chang and distributing data over a communications network by Cohn with frame size determination disclosed by Lisitsa.

This system is desirable because inherent delays in using a browsing device, which aggravate the user and decrease the enjoyability of using a browsing device, are mitigated.

Claim 10:

A method for preparing and presenting multimedia medical information comprising the steps of: (a) collecting medical case history information from a medical professional; (See col. 5, lines 41-43.)

(b) organizing medical case history into one or more component files wherein each said component file is identified by content and file type; (See col. 5, lines 41-43.)

(c) entering said component files into a sever database; (d) preparing a program script for a multimedia presentation wherein said program script contain an audio portion and identifies one or more specific points where said component files are to be used in said multimedia presentation; and (e) recording said audio portion based on said script, (f) associating selected said component files with said specific points in said audio portion, (g) determine one or more break points in said multimedia presentation, (h) establish multimedia template layers using a selected multimedia programming template, (i) place a load movie command at selected point in each said segment, (j)

placing a tell target command at selected points in each said segment, and (k) compressing and exporting all files.

Ducombe teaches formatting at least one media file (See abstract and col. 4, lines 19-25); it fails to disclose any teaching about recording or converting multi-media files. However, Chang expressly teaches different compression mechanisms and it discloses a content creation tool for data preparation in appropriate formats along with the description of file formats of data on the web. (See col. 3, lines 42-52; and col. 1-col. 2, line 21).

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe with the efficient streaming of synchronized web content disclosed by Chang.

This system is desirable in that it enables the presentation of time synchronous content without the requirements of a streaming server.

Neither Duncombe nor Chang addresses the reduction in quality of the audio or establishing multimedia template using multimedia programming tools and exporting files to said template as recited in claim 1. However, Lisitsa discloses quality degradation control at col. 16, lines 48-49. Lisitsa further discloses a multimedia manager (template) and exporting files to said template at col. 7, lines 9-47; and col. 8, lines 45-52.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media

presentations as taught by Duncombe and the efficient streaming of synchronized web content disclosed by Chang with the control of streaming data disclosed by Lisitsa.

This system is advantageous in that it reduces the systems resources usage.

Neither Duncombe, Chang or Lisitsa addresses inserting into each said presentation segment a load movie command or providing secure electronic means. However, Cohn discloses preloading selected video and a secure internet services access at col. 10, lines 37-52; and col. 2, lines 33-35.

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe, the efficient streaming of synchronized web content disclosed by Chang and the control of streaming data by Lisitsa with the distribution method disclosed by Cohn.

This system is desirable because inherent delays in using a browsing device which aggravate the user and decrease the enjoyability of using a browsing device are mitigated.

Claim 17:

The method of claim 10 wherein the selected multimedia programming template is a Macromedia FLASH program. (See Cohn '791 col. 9, lines 44-46.)

Ducombe teaches formatting at least one media file (See abstract and col. 4, lines 19-25). Lisitsa teaches control of frame based streaming data (See abstract); whereas Chang discloses a method for efficiently delivering a presentation of web

content. Neither Duncombe, Chang or Lisitsa addresses Macromedia FLASH program. However, Cohn discloses Macromedia FLASH program. (See Cohn '791 col. 9, lines 44-46.)

Hence, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for an artisan of ordinary skill in the art to combine the engine for generating custom media presentations as taught by Duncombe, the efficient streaming of synchronized web content disclosed by Chang and the control of streaming data by Lisitsa with the Macromedia FLASH program disclosed by Cohn.

This system is desirable because inherent delays in using a browsing device which aggravate the user and decrease the enjoyability of using a browsing device are mitigated.

Conclusion

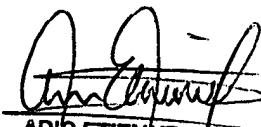
18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Emmanuel Coffy whose telephone number is (571) 272-3997. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 5:00 P.M.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Emmanuel Coffy, Esq.
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2157

***EC
Dec 21, 2004



ARIE ETIENNE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2100